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SOURCE

- There was a strong Soviet influence on scientific research in Hungary. Each journals contained many articles translated from Soviet periodicals and journals were filled with information on the USSR. University courses stressed Soviet and East Zone German research but seldom referred to that done in the West. nothing about direct interchange of research data between the Eotvoes Lorand University, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Moscow Academy of Sciences. I do not think that the Moscow Academy of Sciences exerted any control over institutes and research programs of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, do I believe that it influenced the Hungarian cosmic-ray research program. I know of no connection between the Physical Chemistry Institute of the Eotvoes Lorand University and the Physico-Chemical Institute imeni Karlova in Moscow. The research subjects in the Physical Chemistry Institute of the Eotvoes Lorand University in Budapest were assigned to graduate students by the professor. During the research, the trustee of the basic group of the Communist Party (now called the Hungarian workers) used to come in its progress, and expected results. ever, the same kind of inquisitiveness was also practiced regard to other research projects. The basic group Party trustee had to be formed about the research activities of all persons within the group's area do not believe that there was direct interference in scientific work by the Party unless such influence was exercised at the Academy level in the over-all plan of research at the University. The director of the Institute, Dr Erdey-Gruz, was a member of the Communist Party, and it follows logically that he would not sanction a research project that might cause a controversy with the Party. I do not think that there was direct Party influence on individual research or in the direction of it in University laboratories or at the graduate student or instructor level.

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2. Through the Hungarian-Soviet Society, headed by Ferenc Erdei, Minister of Agriculture, there was an exchange of students and professors. Graduate students from individual faculties of a university were sometimes offered the opportunity to work for five years in Leningrad or Moscow. This honor could not be refused. [redacted] 50X1
 the names of anyone who had been given this opportunity. In May of each year, a group of Hungarian professors and a Hungarian cultural delegation went to the USSR. Following a pre-arranged schedule, they visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Uzbekistan. Most of their time there was spent seeing collectives, the ballet, and the theatre; with the exception of the dynamo ball bearing factory, they have never seen any industrial installations. 50X1

3. [redacted] 50X1
 located on Kerepesi Ut. Here a clinic, which was named for him on his return to the USSR, was set up for his work. His lectures, which were given in Russian, were translated sentence by sentence by a Hungarian interpreter. He talked mostly about war casualties, amputations at front hospitals, amputations of extremities, and blood transfusions. Many patients were afraid of him and his surgery methods. He experimented with transplanting various organs on the bodies of dogs; eg, the left leg of a dog was successfully exchanged for the right leg. He also experimented with dogs' hearts. Hungarian bacteriologists privately criticised his method of washing the wounds with pure alcohol. Hungarian newspapers praised him as a specialist and a great surgeon.

4. A Russian university was founded in 1950 in Hungary. Russian literature, history, the Russian language, humanities and natural science were the main subjects taught. On April 26 (1950?) the Lenin Institute was opened at the University, where collective literature, Marxism, Russian geography, and Soviet culture were taught to students and middle-school teachers.
5. About two years ago (1950), a large exhibition hall or national museum was opened on Vaci Street #31 or 35 which is on the left bank of the Danube just above the Elizabeth Bridge. Here manufactured products from the USSR were on display and orders could be placed for almost anything shown. The display included all kinds of instruments, tools, machinery, textiles, etc.
6. With the coming of the Soviets in 1945, many street names were changed in Budapest and other cities in Hungary. Some of the more important name changes in Budapest were the following:

Vilmos Csaszar utca changed to Bajosi Zsilinskij. (Zsilinskij was a smallholders party leader.)
 Andrassy ut changed to Stalin ut.
 Erzsébet ter changed to Stalin ter.
 Eskuter changed to Marcius 15 ter (in commemoration of the Hungarian revolution under Kossuth Lajos in 1848).
 Erszebet Koerut and Terez Koerut changed to Lenin Koerut
 Vamhaz koerut changed to Tolbukhin koerut.
 Vigado ter changed to Molotov ter.
 Eszterhazy utca changed to Pushkin utca.
 Stefania ut changed to Voroshilov ut.
 Arena ut changed to Dozsa Gyoergy ut (in commemoration of the leader of the peasant uprising in 1514).
 Margit koerut changed to Martirok utca.

Other streets are named after Hungarian Communist martyrs, Soviet writers and other outstanding Communists and revolutionaries.

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